



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

spects with Lichens, yet remain without doubt Fungi; and seek, in a word, to draw the new line of separation of the two divisions as sharply as possible.

The title of the new work is "Symbolae licheno-mycologicae. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Grenzen zwischen Flechten und Pilzen." Cassel; Theodor Fischer. The first number will be published in June; and future ones, each to embrace about two hundred species, will follow annually. As there are no plates, the price will be moderate. Orders may be addressed to the publisher, or otherwise.

EDW. TUCKERMAN.

§ 61. **Unusual Habitat of a *Coprinus*.**—In October, 1880, I received from Framingham, Mass., a quantity of water which contained a large amount of *Coclosphaerium Kützingerianum*. The water was placed in a clean glass jar and covered with a pane of glass. I had intended to watch the phenomena attending the purifying of the water, which is generally accomplished in about a fortnight, the slimy bluish-green masses of the algae gradually dissolving and forming a slight deposit at the bottom of the jar, leaving the water clear above. Contrary to my usual experience, the greenish masses did not disappear, and the contents of the jar remained scarcely changed until early in December. At that date, I noticed spots of mould in several places on the top of the rather thick fluid, and, on examination the hyphae were seen to proceed from small black sclerotia sunk just below the surface. The hyphae, in the course of a few days, developed into small *Coprini* scarcely more than a quarter of an inch high. On Dec. 13th, being about to close my laboratory for some time, I was obliged to throw away the contents of the jar before the *Coprini* had matured, and it was impossible to say with certainty what the species was, although it apparently was a small form of what is figured by Brefeld in *Botanische Untersuchungen über Schimmelpilze*, Part 3, as *Coprinus stercorarius*. Although it is possible to raise *Coprini* on slides in a decoction of horse dung, their spontaneous occurrence in water containing algae is unusual, and the appearance of the small *Coprini* as they rose from the surface of the water, which was between five and six inches deep, was very singular. The sclerotia of the *Coprinus* were certainly not in the water when first placed in the jar, as they would easily have been seen in the frequent microscopical examinations of the water made in October; but the fungi were probably produced from spores remaining from a culture of *Coprinus* made in the laboratory about six months before the water was received from Framingham. The jar had previously contained a quantity of growing *Nitella* and was carefully cleaned before the Framingham water was poured into it.

W. G. FARLOW.

§ 62. **Note on *Laminariae*.**—In the BULLETIN for November, 1880, there is a note by Mr. F. S. Collins on a *Laminaria* found on the coast of Maine, and referred by him to *L. longipes*, Bory. In his "Examen des espèces confondues sous le nom de *Laminaria digitata*," Le Jolis states that an examination of the Bory herbarium showed